THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

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BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

FROM THE ARMY.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE LATE BATTLES.

From the Raleigh Standard.

We are permitted to give our readers the following highly interesting letter, written by a wounded officer of the 2d N. C. Regiment to his wife and mother, dated Charleston, Va., Sept. 21st. We do so to the exclusion of much other matter, which would doubtless be far less interesting to our readers. The statements may be relied on as far as the writer was in circumstances to judge. It is a private letter, not intended for publication, but in giving it to our readers, we violate no known rule of the army regulations. He speaks of what has happened, not what is in the future:—

"We left our camp, near Frederick City, on Wednesday morning the 10th inst., and marched through the city in the direction of Hagerstown. As we passed through the city, a respectable show of favor was exhibited to us by the lady secessionists of the burg, but it was not very large, and it had the appearance of cordiality mixed with a lively fear of the consequences. We marched all day over a beautiful mountain turnpike that, at times, gave us beautiful views of the scenery, and encamped at night at the South Mountain Gap, of the Blue Ridge, having passed through during the day, several little villages that lay nestled down among the valleys, the largest being Middletown, a village of perhaps 1,000 inhabitants, who showed by their signs, that they were, for the greater part, hostile to our cause.

Little did I think, as I stood that night, on picket duty on the mountain, that in a few short days a battle would be fought on the very spot I then stood on. I had a beautiful view of sunrise from the top of the mountain the next morning, but was too sleepy to appreciate it. Soon we were again in line and trudged over the mountain gap and then down into the Alleghany valley, the tops of whose mountains could be seen away to the westward. We passed through several villages that day, also through the town of Boonesborough, one of the oldest places in Maryland, and encamped for the night in four miles of Hagerstown, in a beautiful oak grove. Here we rested on Friday and Saturday, the first two days rest we had had since leaving Richmond. I had a good opportunity while there, to ascertain the sentiment of the people, two-thirds of whom I found hostile to us. Indeed, but few families did I find but had brothers or sons in the yankee army. Here our army split, Longstreet, with three divisions, went in the direction of Williamsport on Saturday; McLaw's and Jones' Divisions went towards Harper's Ferry, while we, D. H. Hill's, remained.—Saturday night we were called to arms soon after we had lain down, and away we put back again through Bonesboro and by daylight, were on the top of South Mountain Gap, and we were soon drawn up in line of battle on the two mountains, to the right and left of the road, fronting in the direction of Middleton, where the day before, our cavalry had a sharp fight with the enemy, and had reported the enemy as advancing in full force with a column of 20,000 men. South Mountain is on the South side of the road, and is entirely wooded.—North Mountain, on the North side of the road, is more or less open, being, for the most part, fenced. Away in the distance we could see the long lines of the enemy approaching, looking like long crooked black shadows slowly moving towards us. As small as our force was, Garland's, Ripley's, and Anderson's Brigades, (Rhodes' was not there,) we drew up to meet them. Garland was put away over in the woods on South Mountain, Ripley to the left, on North Mountain, while we of Anderson's Brigade, held the Gap road or centre. Artillery was put in position, and, by sunrise, the reverberation of its thunder went rolling [illegible] The ball also opened, and a sharp [illegible] kept up for an hour. Very soon the rattle of musketry is heard from the woods on the right; Garland is engaged on the right with the enemy, and we on the left and centre stand in eager expectation of being attacked also, although no signs of the enemy can be seen over the cleared fields of the left. In half an hour cheers are heard, and as we stand awaiting an attack ourselves, we eagerly strain our ears to see if we can distinguish whether the cheers come from friend or foe. (There is a difference between the yankee cheers and our own; the Yankee cheer is "Huzza! Huzza!" in deep, gruff tones, while ours is characterized by one continous, unearthly yell, without pause or stop.) Our hearts droops within us as we become convinced that the cheers emanate from Yankee throats. The firing continues, and a canopy of smoke hangs over the woods in the vicinity of the place from which the sound of musketry proceeds. Still we are not attacked, and I think I can perceive in the face of Hill a gleam of thought that the enemy have thrown their whole force on our right flank. The men become restless and uneasy, and the light of battle is seen in every face.—But here comes one of Garland's aids, galloping furiously—"General, send us reinforcements—we are falling back, and the enemy are pressing us hard in heavy force." "Gen. Anderson, hurry your brigade to Garland's assistance," and we are faced to the right, and away we go, up the side of the mountain at a double quick. We pass lots of wounded limping down the mountain trickling blood at every step, then again a strecher containing some more desperately wounded, and as I bend over one, I catch the pale face of the gallant Garland, who is being carried down desperately wounded in the breast. He died before he reached a surgeon. He was killed on the first charge of the enemy, while gallantly rallying his men before their superior force.

We soon came up with his brigade, just getting in position behind a fence that surrounds a small mountain farm. We take position on their left and await the enemy. Soon we see them coming up on our front, and our right opens on them. Bullets whiz from the front, and soon come heavy volleys on our right flank. The enemy have attacked us in front and on the right at the same time. Garland's brigade swings around to the rear, through the woods in order to face the flank fire, while we keep up a continuous one in front, and drive the enemy back beyond range. The enemy still press our right flank, and Garland's brigade after desperate fighting against heavy odds, falls back slowly through the woods, and exposes our right. An order is given for us to move to the left, as the enemy are trying to gain our left as well as our right. We move to the left through a heavy fire, men falling at every few steps. The firing ceases. Our regiments are again formed into line of battle, facing up the mountain, and before the enemy are prepared for us, we attack him, and drive him back; but the laurel is so thick and our force so small that our commanders are afraid to let us penetrate their lines too far. Soon we are reinforced by Ripley's brigade, who are put on the left, and making a left wheel of the whole line up the sides of the mountain, we drive the enemy step by step up to the top of the ridge, and with a yell we dash to the open plateau of a few acres that are there cultivated, but as we emerege from the cover of the woods, like a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky, comes the booming of cannon, and the whole earth in front of us seems torn up by grape and canister. Our exhausted column falls back in some disorder, and we retreat down the mountain, unpursued to reform. The sun is now but an hour high. Hill's little division has kept the enemy in check all day, and we are again preparing to make another attack, when Jones' division of Longstreet's corps arrives, and glad indeed do we hear the order for us to retire.—Jones' division fought the enemy till about 5 o'clock, when finding them strongly posted on the top of the ridge, in heavy force, it retired to a position with us, near Boonsborough, where we lay, on our arms till near dawn, when an order was given to give the Gap up, and fall back to the Potomac river. We have full one-fourth of our division killed, wounded and missing among the woods on that mountain. The word "missing" means—those who are not known to be killed or wounded, but are not present. At 4 o'clock, on Monday morning, we take up our line of march. We had hardly gone 4 or 5 miles before the news reaches us that the enemy are pursuing. Our wagons are endangered. The column forms a line of battle on the first line of hills that run diagonally to the road, and our wagons move on to the front.—This causes the enemy to halt, and form in battle array, and while they are disposing of their forces to the best advantage for attack, we quietly moved off by the flank to the next succession of hills, and thus continue our retreat until we arrived on the South side of a small creek in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, three miles from the river. Here we found a junction with Longstreet's corps, (who also had been fighting all day long on Sunday, on another mountain farther South,) formed a line of battle and determined to make a stand. But the enemy was wary, and though making demonstrations, did not dare to cross the creek, which remained the dividing line between us until Wednesday morning. We threw our skirmishers to the creek bank, placed our artillery in position, and though desultory fighting between pickets was continuous, and not an hour in the day passed but the booming of cannon and the whiz of shell grated on the ear, we ate, slept and stood in line of battle through the long hours of Monday night, Tuesday and Tuesday night. Tuesday one division of Jackson's victorious corbs joined us. They had, while we were fighting on South Mountain, Sunday, been busily fighting near Harper's Ferry, and succeeded on Monday evening in capturing the whole garrison of 13,000 Yankees, 15,000 stand of arms, and about 90 of the most improved pieces of field artillery, together with a large lot of ammunition, clothing, shoes, and horses and wagons. I have seen all the captured articles myself. Our line of battle was now formed anew. Jackson's troops were put on the right, D. H. Hill's in the centre, and Longstreet's on the left, facing the creek, with their backs towards the Potomac. All day long Tuesday we could see heavy columns of Yankees arriving in front of our lines, and I felt that the crisis was near.—At day light on Wednesday morning, we were awakened by heavy artillery and musket firing on our left, and each man was ordered to his place. Desperate and heavy does it roll from the left, and the sound seems to come nearer. Soon we see the wounded come limping towards us, and they say the enemy has attacked our left flank in heavy force, and our men are falling back. Look at that cloud of dust!—Our artillery is retreating, and while we are straining our eyes in the direction of the retreating mass of men that are just emerging in view, away over the open hills on our left, a galloping courier arrives, and directs Gen. Hill to change his front to the left. Quickly we are faced to the left, marched through a growing field of corn, and then filed to the left in a long lane that runs parallel to our left flank. Our whole division takes position in the lane—Ripley on the extreme left, Garland's next, Rhodes' next, and Anderson's on the right. Away goes Longstreet's retreating line to our rear.

In a few moments I could see the advancing line of Yankees. Three heavy columns are approaching us, extending to the right and left as far as we can see, each column about 100 yards behind the other, and the nearest scarce 400 yards distant. To oppose this, was Hill's weak little division, scarce one-fourth as large, and my very heart sunk within me, as I heard Gen. Anderson say to one of his aids to hurry to the rear and tell Gen. Hill for God's sake to send us reinforcements, as it was hopeless to contend against the approaching columns. It was now about 8 o'clock. The battle had begun also on the right of our first position, and Jackson was hotly engaged. Sharp shooters were sent about 50 yards to the front of us, and our line ordered to lie down in the lane, and hold their fire till the enemy was close to us. I stood near Col. Tew on the crest of a hill, in front of our position, and gazed with tumultuous emotion over the fast approaching line. Our little corps seemed doomed to destruction, but not an eye flinched nor a nerve quivered, and you could observe the battle light of determination on every countenance, and I then felt sure we would do honor to our noble old State that day, though we would not live to see it again. On moved the columns, until I could distinguish the stars on their flaunting banners, see the mounted officers and hear their words of command. Just then, a Yankee horsemen waved his hat at us, and Colonel Tew returned the compliment. It was the last I saw of the Colonel. Our skirmishers began to fire on the advancing line, and we returned to ours. Slowly they approach up the hill, and slowly our skirmishers are ordered to come into the line. Here they are, right before us, scarce 50 yards off, but as if with one feeling, our whole line pours a deadly volley into their ranks—they drop, reel, stagger, and back their first line go beyond the crest of the hill. Our men re-load, and await for them to again approach, while the first column of the enemy meet the second, rally and move forward again. They meet with the same reception, and back again they go, to come back when met by their third line. Here they *all* come. You can see their mounted riders cheering them on, and with a sickly "huzza!" they again approach us at a charge, but another volley sends their whole line reeling back. They then approach the top of the hill, cautiously, and lying down, we pour into each other one continuous shower of leaden hail for four long mortal hours. The whole air resounds with the din of arms. Musket, rifle, cannon and shell pour forth an avalanche of lead and iron. Our men are protected by about 6 or 8 inches of the wear of the road, but that is great protection; they fire cautiously, and are apparently as cool as if shooting at squirrels, taking sure aim every fire.

The protection, however, is not sufficient. The air is full of lead, and many are shot as they are aiming at the enemy, and the groans of the wounded are heard amid the roar of the musketry. Col. Tew was killed about 11 o'clock, a minne ball penetrating his brain. It is certain death to leave the road, wounded, as the balls fly so thick over us. We hear reinforcements coming up behind us, but the fire is so hot they were not able to come to our succor, and were forced to fall back. Our number is perceptibly reduced by deaths and wounds and our fire slackens, while the enemy has succeeded in planting a battery that rakes the road, and sends many to eternity at every discharge. Our left has given away, and the enemy has already crossed the line in our rear. At last, the order is given to fall back, and the few that remain uninjured fall sullenly back. The enemy, however, have been so badly punished, they are not able to follow us immediately. We rally behind a stone fence, and await their approach, the whole division hardly making a respectable regiment. Reinforcements arrive, the enemy approach, but fall back in disorder before a fire from the wall that fairly melted their ranks. Their retreat is followed up by the fresh troops of A. P. Hill, who have just arrived, and when night sets in the enemy is whipped three miles from the battle field on the left, while the receding fire that flames hornly from the right indicates that on the right too the enemy are sullenly retreating before the invincible forces of Jackson. The day is ours, but dearly won. Six or eight thousand of our brave boys lay around dead or wounded in that day's fray, while the ground is made blue by Yankee carcases. They left fully 4,000 dead on the field. Their wounded must be immense. Our regiment brought only 100 out of the fight, just one-third it carried in, while other regiments suffered worse.

The next morning the Yankees sent in a flag, asking permission to bury their dead, and all that day was devoted to that purpose, and to taking care of the wounded who are now hospitaled at Sharpsburg, Md. Harper's Ferry, Charlestown, Winchester, and throughout the country, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. Each army was so disorganized that neither was able to make another offensive move. On Friday our army crossed the river into Virginia, and encamped in the woods near Shepardstown. The enemy took the movement as a retreat, and on Saturday morning undertook to cross at the same ford, but were met by our forces, and were driven pell-mell across the river with fearful slaughter. Our loss was slight.

In the last ten days fully 50,000 men, (on both sides) have been put *hors du combat*, killed, or wounded, or prisoners. This is a small estimate. I think it likely to amount to 60 or 75,000. Our army has again crossed in to Maryland, and occupy the same places they did before the battles, while Stuart, with his cavalry and artillery, is at Hagerstown, near the Pennsylvania line. I do not know what will happen next.

Now, as I have given you an account of the battles, I will give an account of myself. I do not know all that are killed and wounded in the regiment, nor even in my own company. I know Col. Tew is killed, and Capt. Howard taken prisoner. Capt Hurt, of Co. I, was wounded, and taken prisoner. Lieut. Applewhite, of D, wounded in the arm, and I hear that there are only three officers with the regiment. I was slightly wounded on the head and in the right foot about 1 o'clock, by a bursting shell. I had no bones broken. I was able to get off the field by myself, and did so without being bit again; many others tried it, but I am the only one that I know of, who attempted to leave the field wounded, that was not shot again. I went to the rear, had my wounds dressed, hired a horse, and, knowing the vicinity of the battle field would be crowded with wounded, came to this place. There are about 400 wounded in the Hospitals here, and they are treated as well as if they were at home. Every woman in the town is a devoted Southron, and they all vie with each other in their kindness to the wounded. I am so fortunate as to be able to secure quarters with a rich Presbyterian family, where every lady about the house does as if she could not do enough for me. They want to wait on me *too* much. There are three other wounded officers in the office with me, and I am not able to eat the good things that are showered upon me at all hours of the day. I am in perfect "clover," and stow away large quantities of luscious grapes, apples, peaches, pears, while preserves and cakes, pies, etc., lie untasted around. I shall be loath to go back again to green corn, (badly cooked,) flour bread, and fat middling. I would come home and see you, but my wounds are not respectable enough to ask for a furlough; besides, it is one hundred miles to where a railroad is running, and what few men I have left are without a single officer.

For three or four days before the battles we suffered much. We had to lie out in line of battle without blankets, and take the sun, rain and dew, and I never got a mouthful to eat but green corn from Saturday night till Wednesday night. Notwithstanding all that, I enjoyed excellent health.

There are not 25 men left to the 12th Regiment. All the rest are killed, wounded or taken prisoners. They got cut up on South Mountain.

The Yankees, until a few weeks ago, quartered all over this country, and you could not but admire the pluck, spirit and patriotism the women exhibited while the enemy occupied the place. They did not show the Yankees a bit of respect, and though having to submit to many inconveniences on account of their spirit, they have come out of it purified. They had to put out their lights at 9 o'clock. They were not allowed to leave the place without taking the oath. None of them took it. They held no communication whatever with them. About 500 of the negroes of the place were captured at Harper's Ferry, and their owners have sent them down South.

G.

A DRAWN BATTLE.—The Washington Republican, (Lincoln's organ,) of the 19th, claims no victory at Sharpsburg. It says:

The general impression made by the accounts as yet received is not unfavorable. Our troops fought with great bravery; and it is certain a good many rebel prisoners were taken. Nevertheless, the facts, which seemed to be agreed, that the contest was not renewed up to noon yesterday, (Thursday,) and that Gen. McClellan had granted an armistice for the burial of the dead, give to the affair somewhat the aspect of a drawn battle.

If such shall finally prove to have been the fact, it is not so satisfactory as a victory, but it is still far from being a disaster.

THE GREATEST IRON-CLAD RAM IN THE WORLD.

The New York Times, in giving an account of the iron clad vessels of war now building speaks as follows of the great ram now being built by Mr. Webb:

This vessel will be one of the most extraordinary iron clads in the world. Larger than the Dictator and Puritan, she will be almost twice as heavy as either of them.—She is over forty feet longer than any wooden ship afloat except the Great Eastern, and twenty feet longer than either of Mr. Ericsson's two largest vessels. She will measure 7,000 tons, being more than the combined tonnage of the English ships Duke of Wellington and Marlborough, or of the American ships the Niagara and Roanoke,—four of the largest wooden vessels in the world. Her dimensions are—length, 380 feet, breadth 72 feet, depth 25 feet, power of engines 7,000, gross tonnage 7,000 tons. Her beams, as will be seen, is greater by far than that of any other iron-clad vessel now, building in this country or in Europe. None of them are over 65 or 70 feet wide, the La Groire or Warrior not being even as wide as that.—Mr. Webb's vessel will be a steam screw propeller. The hull will be of wood, and will consist of almost two complete ships, one to be built within the other, so that it might almost be said that you could completely destroy the outside vessel without inflicting a particle of injury upon the inside one. In other words it is a double vessel—one within the other. Besides the thickest of the planking, and the bolts and screws, and other iron appendages of common vessels, together with those of the iron clad, with the additional protection of the "second ship," there will be a mail of 4½ inches of iron covering the monster from stem to stern, making it almost impossible for any common ball to penetrate her.

The "inner vessel" will be divided into several compartments, both longitudinally and transversely, within which are enclosed both engines and boilers, thus securing the machinery beyond the possibility of danger. But to render them still more safe, both the engines and boilers are to be covered with a casemate, in which will be mounted a powerful battery. We are not permitted to give details of the armament. Suffice it to say, however, that inside this casemate will certainly be placed guns which, for size and power, cannot be surpassed in any navy. Upon the casemate will rest two revolving turrets, on Mr. Ericsson's plan, each containing two very large guns, the casting of which has already commenced. The vessel will, therefore, have the advantage of being able to deliver a broadside, and at the same time to send a terrible discharge from the four guns in the turrets in any direction.

The great objection to iron clad vessels, and one which has been found in battle—as the case of the Monitor and Merrimac proves to be exceedingly dangerous to life—is the want of accommodation, not to speak of comfort, for men during an engagement. In the new ram these inconveniences will be obviated. By a singular and very scientific arrangement, Mr Webb has been enabled to preserve all the advantages of the iron-clad vessel, and still to make her roomy, comfortable, well ventilated, and in every respect as convenient below decks as a wooden man-of war.

Nor will this tremendous ship be a mere hulk lying in the neighborhood of the land alone. She will be a sea-going vessel in every respect, furnished with sails the same as the Niagara or Roanoke, and will be able to accommodate, besides the fighting crew of artillerists, a large force of naval sailors, for whom there will be plenty of room, and every accommodation for provisions and all necessaries for a long voyage. Her keel blocks are now being put down. Her name has not yet been decided upon.

LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION AT THE NORTH.

The New York Herald, after calling attention to the "importance" of the proclamation, comments upon it as follows:

On the 25th of July last the President, in accordance with the act of Congress, approved on the 17th of that month, gave sixty days' notice to those in rebellion that the property of all rebels would be confiscated and their slaves made free if they persisted in their suicidal course. The notice expires to-day, the 23d instant, and the proclamation now issued presents the case in its new and significant aspect.

The gravity of this proclamation will strike every one. It has been forced upon the nation by the abolitionists of the North and the secessionists of the South. It inaugurates an overwhelming revolution in the system of labor in a vast and important agricultural section of the country, which will, if the rebels persist in their course, suddenly emancipate three or four millions of human beings, and throw them, in the fulness of their helplessness and ignorance, upon their own resources and the wisdom of the white race to properly regulate and care for them in their new condition of life. But the importance of this great social revolution will not be confined to the section where the black race now forms the chief laboring element. It will have an influence on the labor of the North and West. It will, to a certain extent, bring the black labor of the South in competition with the white labor on the extensive grain farms of the West, unless the existing stringent laws of some of the Western States, confining the negro to his present geographical position, are adopted in all the other free States.

The National Intelligencer thinks the proclamation will likely prove equally void of practical effect with that of Gen. Hunter, and is not "without the suspicion that the President has taken this method to convince the only class of persons likely to be pleased with this proclamation of the utter fallacy of the hopes they have founded upon it. With our well known and oft repeated views respecting the inutility of such proclamations, it can hardly be necessary for us to say that where we expect no good, we shall be only too happy to find that no harm has been done by the present declaration of the Executive."

The Washington Republican is jubilant over the proclamation, believes it will be received by the loyal States with a perfect furor of acclamation, and says while it will lose to the President a few latter day friends, "it will restore to the President all his old friends, and unite the sound portion of the people in one solid and impregnable mass in support of the Union and the Constitution."

Forney's Philadelphia Press says:

"The rebellion is at an end. The President has done a good deed, at a good time. He has pronounced the doom of slavery on the American Continent."

The New York World says:

"President Lincoln is a very Blondin in the art of political balancing. Having satisfied the conservatives with McClellan, he now gives the radicals the proclamation." The World continues: "It is unbecoming the dignity of a great government to make such menaces as to what it will hereafter do in territory of which a powerful armed foe disputes the jurisdiction."

The New York Journal of Commerce says: "All, since the yielding to the radical pressure. It is, on the whole, a curious document. * * We have only anticipations of evil from it, and we regard it as will an immense majority of the people of the North, with profound regret."

ANOTHER LETTER FROM BROWNLOW.

The traitor Brownlow has published another letter in the Northern papers, calling on the loyal Governors to meet at some point and adopt resolutions urging the United States Government to draft 500,000 more men, calling upon the President to re-organize his Cabinet, requiring a cessation of the "nigger" argument until peace is concluded, and calling for the formation of a party to be called "The Unconditional Union Party of America." He adds:

Let the Government and the army know what they seem never to have learned—that is to say, that the rebels are a unit, fighting with a desperation and skill never surpassed by any people on earth; whilst we, who have a noble army of brave men, with money, credit, all else necessary, and truth, on our side, are divided and distracted—whilst we are tolerating traitors and tories in our midst!

Inform our Government and people that our ship of State is now in a heavy sea, and that at no period since the rebellion broke out has so deep a depression fallen upon the hearts of loyal citizens as at present.

I would, gentlemen, start a new paper at once, at some eligible point, and urge all these considerations, and more, upon the minds of the loyal hearted men of the country, but for two good and sufficient reasons. First, I should be arrested by the United States authorities for stating facts, opposing follies, and declaring the honest convictions of my mind. And next, such is the rapid advance of the rebel forces that I should expect them to crush out my paper, as they did in Tennessee on the 25th of October last. I may be imprisoned for writing this article. I am not concerned about that. I suffered imprisonment, and the confiscation of all I had, on the other side of the line, for adhering to the truth, and I am ready to go to prison here for the same offence. If this rebellion is not put down I have nothing to live for, and would as soon die in prison as elsewhere.

I improved the last Sabbath by preaching in the open air to the Philadelphia Corn Exchange Regiment, a noble set of men, equipped by a noble band of patriots. I improve this Sabbath (September 7th) by writing this address to the Governorst of the loyal States.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

THE RELEASE OF POPE'S OFFICERS.

The release and departure from Richmond of Pope's officers has been noticed. The Enquirer, of Wednesday, thus explains the reason of their release;

This action was taken in consequence of the explicit declaration, from the highest military authority of the Yankee Government, that the order of Gen Pope, to which exception had been taken by President Davis, were no longer in force. The reason for their detention, according to the proclamation of President Davis, no longer existing, they stood upon precisely the same footing as other Yankee officers, and were, therefore, subject to parole and exchange. Our readers are doubtless aware of the ground upon which the close confinement of Pope's officers was placed. Our Government, always anxious to conduct this contest upon the acknowledged usages of civilized warfare, was forced, by the highest obligations of duty to its citizens, to adopt such measures of retribution and retaliation as would repress and punish the barbarities openly proclaimed by Pope. The proclamation by the President was purely a matter of retaliation, forced upon him by the infamous orders of Pope. When those orders were made inoperative, and repealed, the necessity for that proclamation, as well as its justification, ceased. We are glad that the prompt and decided course of President Davis has thus caused these obnoxious orders to be repudiated by the Yankee Government, and, thus far at least, prevented the war from drifting into one of rapine and murder.—We understand, further, that the Federal authorities have not only declared that the orders of Pope are not in force, but have communicated to our own authorities the additional facts that Pope has been relieved from his command, and his troops assigned to other corps.

DIED FROM STARVATION.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "A great many of our wounded have died of pure starvation on the battle-field. Mr. Emery was not able to procure a mouthful of solid food from Monday to Wednesday and subsisted on a little beef and black tea. At 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon a squad of twenty or thirty of our wounded were found who had not tasted a morsel of food or had a drop of water from Saturday last."

Death of the Grandson of Lord Byron.—The English papers report the death, at Wimbledon Hill, near London, on September the 1st, by the breaking of a blood-vessel, of Bryon Noel King, Viscount Ockham, son of the Earl of Lovelace, and grandson of the poet, Lord Bryon. He was in his 27th year.

The Military Exemption Act.

The following is a copy of the Exemption Act, as finally passed by both Houses of Congress :

A BILL to exempt certain persons from military service, and to repeal the act entitled "An act to exempt certain pe sons from enrolment for service in the army of the Confederate States," approved the 21st of April, 1862.

INVALIDS, OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT, CLERKS, ETC.

1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That all persons who shall be held unfit for military service in the field, by reason of bodily or mental incapacity or imbecility, under rules to be precribed by the Secretary of War, the Vice President of the Confederate States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Confederate and State Governments, including post-masters appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and such clerks in their offices as are allowed by the Postmaster-General, and now employed, and excluding all other post-masters, their assistants and clerks; and, except such State officers as the several States may have declared, or may hereafter declare by law to be liable to militia duty; the members of both houses of the Congress of the Confederate States, and of the legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers; all clerks now in the offices of the Confederate and State governments, authorized by law, receiving salaries or fees.

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

All volunteer troops heretofore raised by any State since the passage of the act entitled "An act further to provide for the public defence," approved April 16th, 1862, while such troops shall be in active service under State authority, provided that this exemption shall not apply to any person who was liable to be called into service by virtue of said act of April 16th, 1862.

TRANSPORTATION AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

All pilots and persons engaged in the merchant marine service; the president, superintendents, conductors, treasurer, chief clerk, engineers, managers, station agents, two expert track hands to each section of eight miles, and mechanics in the active service and employment of railroad companies, not to embrace laborers, porters and messengers; the president, general superintendents and operators of telegraph companies, the local superintendent and operators of said companies not to exceed four in number at any locality but that at the seat of government of the Confederate States; the president, superintendents, captains, engineers, chief clerk and mechanics in the active service and employment of all companies engaged in river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats, and engineers thereon employed.

EDITORS, PRINTERS AND PREACHERS.

One editor of each newspaper now being published, and such employees as the editor or proprietor may certify upon oath to be indispensable for conducting the publication; the public printer, and those employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and State Governments; every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect and in the regular discharge of ministerial duties.

RELIGIOUS NON-COMBATANTS.

All persons who have been and now are members of the Society of Friends and the Association of Dunkers, Nazarenes, and Mennonists, in regular membership in their respective denominations, provided members of the Society of Friends, Nazarenes, Mennonists, and Dunkers, shall furnish substitutes, or pay a tax of $500 each into the public Treasury.

PHYSICIANS.

All physicians who are now and for the last five years have been in actual practice of their profession.

SHOEMAKERS, TANNERS, ETC.

All shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagon makers, millers and their engineers, millwrights, skilled and actually employed as their regular vocation in the said trades, habitually engaged in working for the public and whilst so actually employed; provided said persons shall make oath in writing that they are so skilled and actually employed at the time as their regular vocation in one of the above trades, which affidavit shall only be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated.

A PROVISO AGAINST EXTORTION.

Provided further, That the exemptions herein granted to persons by reason of their peculiar mechanical or other occupation or employment not connected with the public service shall be subject to the condition that the products of the labor of such exempts or of the companies and establishments with which they are connected shall be sold and disposed of by the proprietors at prices not exceeding seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, or within a maximum to be fixed by the Secretary of War under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it is further provided that if the proprietors of any such manufacturing establishment shall be shown upon evidence to be submitted to and judged of by the Secretary of War to have violated or in any manner evaded, the true intent and spirit of the foregoing proviso, the exemptions therein granted shall no longer be extended to them, superintendents or operatives in said establishments, but they and each and every one of them, shall be forthwith enrolled under the provisions of this act, and ordered into the Confederate army, and shall in no event be again exempted therefrom by reason of said manufacturing establishment or employments therein.

HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, &C.

All superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylumns, and the regular physicians, nurses, and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind. In each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical apothecary.

WOOL COTTON AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS

Superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories, paper mills, and superintendents and managers of wool carding machines, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, provided the profits of such establishments shall not exceed 75 per centum upon the cost of production, to be determined upon oath of the parties, subject to the same penalties for violation of the provisions herein contained as are hereinbefore provided in case of other manufacturing and mechanical employments.

EDUCATIONAL EXEMPTIONS.

All presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, schools, and theological seminaries who have been regularly engaged as such for two years preceding the passage of this act.

ARTISANS EMPLOYED ON "GOVERNMENT WORK."

All artisans, mechanics and employees in the establishment of the government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war who may be certified by the officer in charge thereof as necessary for such establishment; also all artisans, mechanics, and employees in the establishment of such persons as are or may be engaged under contracts with the Government in furnishing arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, saddles, harness, and other army supplies, provided that the chief of the ordnance beauro, or some ordnance officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall approve of the number of the operatives required in such establishment; all persons employed in the manufacture, or ordnance of any kind by the several States, or by contractors to furnish the same to the several State Governments, whom the Governor or Secretary of State thereof may certify to be necessary to the same; all persons engaged in the construction of ships, gunboats, engines, sails, or other articles necessary to the public defence under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy; all superintendents, managers, mechanics, and miners employed in the production and manufacture of salt, to the extent of 20 bushels per day, and of lead and iron, and all persons engaged in making charcoal for making pig and bar iron, not to embrace laborers, messengers, wagoners, and servants, unless employed at works conducted under the authority and by the officers and agents of a State, or in works employed in the production of iron for the Confederate States.

STOCK RAISERS.

One male citizen for every 500 head of cattle, for every 250 head of horses or mules, and one shepherd for every 500 head of sheep, of such persons as are engaged exclusively in raising stock, provided there is no white male adult not liable to do military duty engaged with such person in raising said stock.

OVERSEERS ON PLANTATIONS.

To execute the proper police of the country, one person either as agent, owner or overseer, on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service; and in States having no such law, one person, as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation of 20 negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and, furthermore for additional police for every twenty negroes on two or more plantations within 5 miles of each other, and each having less than 20 negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military duty, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations.

SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS.

Also a regiment raised under and by authority of the State of Texas for the frontier defence, now in the service of said State, while in such service; and such other persons as the President shall be satisfied on account of justice, equality, or necessity, ought to be exempted, are hereby exempted from military; service in the armies of the Confederate States provided that the exemptions herein above enumerated shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

2. That the act entitled "an act to exempt certain persons from enrolment for service in the armies of the Confederate States," approved the 21st April, 1862, is hereby repealed.

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.—Many of our brave soldiers have recently been killed in battle or have died from wounds or disease contracted in camp. It is likely the government was in debt to many of them, and their wives and children may be in much need. To such widows and other claimants, we again suggest the easiest method of obtaining it. According to the law, we believe, the wife is the first claimant, the children next, father next, mother next; if he have neither wife, child, father or mother, then the claim goes to the nearest of kin.

Let the soldier's widow, therefore, if he have one, and if not the child, or father, or mother, as the case may be, apply to any intelligent magistrate, and make oath that the deceased soldier, naming him, who belonged to such a company and such a regiment, and died, or was killed at such a time and place, and was the husband, father or son of the witness, and that there is no nearer claimant living than the witness. Let the magistrate then testify on the same affidavit to the credibility of the witness. Then take the affidavit to the Clerk of your County Court, and get the Clerk to certify, under the County seal, that the above named magistrate is a *bona fide* Justice of the Peace for said County. Get any responsible friend to take the affidavit to Richmond, if going, or send it to the member of Congress from your district paying the postage, &c, to collect it for you from the War Department. We make this suggestion to guard poor soldiers' widows and orphans against sending the claim to agents for collecting such claims, who make exhorbitant charges for their labor. Some charge 10 per cent. for collecting, which often deprives the needy of a good portion of the claim.—*Standard.*

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1862.

WOOD.—Persons desirous of paying their subscriptions in fire-wood, will please delay not in delivering it.

☞ Forsyth Superior Court was in session this week, his Honor Judge OSBORNE presiding. We have heard of no case of much importance being tried.

☞ We see the papers are earnestly appealing to the farmers throughout the State, to sow largely of wheat for the next crop. The high price of wheat and flour will doubtless stimulate the planters to strain every nerve to raise an abundance of this grain, as all will be needed that can possibly be grown.

☞ See first page for interesting and reliable account of the battle of Sharpsburg, &c.

WAKE COUNTY.—At the Conservative meeting held in Raleigh, on Saturday last, Col. Daniel G. Fowle was nominated to fill the vacancy from Wake County, in the House of Commons, occasioned by the death of Mr. Miller.

☞ Rev. Mr. Sheck, of the Lutheran denomination delivered a sermon in the church, in this place, on last Sabbath.

☞ Bishop Atkinson, according to appointment, delivered a sermon in the same church, on Wednesday evening last.

☞ The Milton *Chronicle* says the wheat speculators are abroad in that section. Down upon them.

Hon. John Bell has been enabled to return to his home in Tennessee.

The Exemption Bill.

This bill, as it finally passed Congress, will be found in our columns. It will no doubt receive the president's signature and become a law.

Since its passage by the Senate originally, it has undergone several important modifications, prominent among which is a proviso exempting certain manufacturers and mechanics, and all employed by them, on condition that they shall not exact a profit exceeding 75 per cent. upon the cost of production. This affords an ample margin for profit, it is true, but as some manufacturers are realizing at two and three hundred per cent., the effect upon this class of extortioners will be beneficial. Let every body keep a sharp look out for the Shylocks to prevent evasions of this wholesome law.

The bill exempts Postmasters appointed by the President, and their clerks; all persons certified upon oath to be indispensable to the publication of any newspaper; physicians, preachers, religious non-combatants, or certain sects, who will pay a tax of $500: stock raisers, etc.

All the House amendments were incorporated in the bill as adopted by that body or modified by the Conference Committee, except one, exempting one son of every widow who has sole charge of the widow's farm, etc., for her support. The Senate Committee opposed this amendment, and it was stricken out of the bill on the ground that all the exemptions provided for were *pro bono publico*, and not for the benefit of particular individuals. For the same reason, the important clause relative to the police of plantations was retained.

We think it would have been nothing more than just and proper for Congress to have taken into consideration also the small farms, in Western North Carolina for instance, so as to leave at least one able bodied man on every farm, where there is no State law to exempt him. As it is, on many a farm will be left only a poor woman and small children, with no person to provide for them.

2D N. C. BATTALION.—The election for Lieut. Colonel of this Battalion was held on the 26th ultimo, and resulted in the election of Capt. Wm. H. Wheeler, of this place. Capt. Wheeler was not a candidate; he subsequently resigned, and Capt. Charles E. Shober was appointed Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. D. M. Cooper, of Surry, is appointed Quarter Master of the Battalion.

This Battalion will be formed into a Regiment.

☞ Buell had been removed from the Federal army in Kentucky, but reinstated at the earnest solicitation of his brother officers.

Congress.

At late dates Congress was discussing measures for retaliation against the Yankees when Lincoln shall attempt to enforce his emancipation proclamation.

The following resolution by Mr. Wigfall, was finally adopted:

Resolved, That the military law of the Confederate States is, by the Constitution and enactments of law, limited to land and navy forces, and militia, when in actual service, and to such other persons as are within the lines of any army corps, division or brigade of the army of the Confederate States, and that no officer of Government has other legal authority to declare or enforce martial law over any other portion of the territory or the citizens of the Confederate States.

The bill ordering the payment of deceased soldier's bounties was passed.

The Senate also passed the House bill increasing the pay of privates and non-commissioned officers of the army four dollars per month—14 to 6.

The bill to provide shoes for the army also passed both Houses. Also the bill to establish places of rendezvous in Congressional Districts for the examination of conscripts.

Death of Gen. A. J. Stafford.

Gen Stafford, of Winston, died of paralysis, at Harrisonburg, Va., on Friday last, (while absent from home on a visit to our army on the Potomac, where he has a son in the service,) aged 47 years, 1 month and 8 days, leaving a wife and 8 children.

The remains of Gen. Stafford reached home on Monday morning last, and in the afternoon his funeral sermon was preached in the Moravian Church, in this place, by Bishop Bahnson, and his body interred in the Cemetery. The subject of this notice was well known to the public, he having served as County Court Clerk acceptably for 12 years, and in the private walks of life and the social circle he was highly respected and esteemed. His sudden and lamented death is supposed to have been brought on by great exposure in efforts to be of service to the sick and wounded of his countymen in the valley of Virginia.

Another Lincoln Proclamation.

Last week we published Lincoln's infamous emancipation Proclamation, and a few days after its issue, he issued another, of which the following is an extract. Lincoln must be becoming desperate, under the outside pressure of the fanatics of the North, to whose appetite he seems to be pandering:

"Whereas, It has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers but also portions of the militia of the States, by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States; and disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of the law from hindering this measure and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection. Now therefore, be it ordered—

First—that during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents their aiders and abettors within the U. S., and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the U. S., shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts martial or military commissions.

Second—That the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter, during the rebellion, shall be, imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison or other place of confinement, by any military authority or by the sentence of any court-martial or military commission."

It is true that at a late Democratic meeting in New York, numbering 1,000 persons, both of Lincoln's Proclamations were denounced in strong terms, but we are disposed to await the result of the State Elections, the best criterion whereby to judge the people.

YELLOW FEVER AND SMALL POX.

WILMINGTON.—We regret to see that this loathsome disease is not abating in Wilmington. The Wilmington Journal of the 3rd inst., gives the following

Progress of the Disease.—The physicians report 34 new cases on yesterday. We also hear of 11 deaths in town, and a lady on the Sound, Mrs. Alexander McRae, Jr.

We hear of 8 or possibly 9 interments yesterday. On the day before yesterday there were seven interments instead of six as stated approximately.—*Wil. Journal, 3d.*

Forty new cases are reported to have occurred yesterday. There were 10 burials in Oak dale Cemetery, and 3 left over for interment this morning.

The following will exhibit as near as may be, the progress of the disease for the last seven days. The number of new cases is given correctly for each day from the reports furnished to the Mayor. The deaths are compiled from the interments at Oakdale Cemetery, and such other means of information as we could obtain. It is possible, therefore, that part of the mortality of one day may be set opposite to another, but none are counted twice, so that the aggregate result is the same:

	New cases.	Deaths.
Saturday, Sept. 27,	29	18
Sunday, " 28,	45	20
Monday, " 29,	43	10 estimated.
Tuesday, " 30,	41	8
Wednesday, Oct. 1,	35	7
Thursday, " 2,	34	11
Friday, " 3,	40	13
Total,	267	82

This would exhibit a mortality equal to 30 per cent. of the reported cases. It is probable, however, that a large proportion of the deaths occur among the old cases, as those taken this week are generally reported upon more favorable terms. We are not certain that we have reported all the deaths, but think we are in the main correct.

Skillful medical attendance, with good and careful nursing, may and do mitigate the severity of the disease, but while the weather continues as it is, we doubt whether its spread can be otherwise restricted than by the want of fuel to feed upon.

We have heard of 6 deaths since our issue of yesterday.

FAYETTEVILLE.—The Fayetteville Observer of the 6th inst., says that there is no case of yellow fever in that place, "and has not been, except the three cases brought from Wilmington."

DANVILLE.—The Register of the 3rd, says, "only four cases of small pox have yet been discovered, one of whom died, and steps have been taken to arrest the progress of the disease."

LATEST NEWS.

News of the Week.

There has been no important reliable news in regard to the movements of our army in Virginia, for several days. At last accounts our forces were in the neighborhood of Winchester, chiefly at Bunker Hill. A battle it is believed will take place in that vicinity shortly. The enemy has advanced in strong force across the Potomac at several points, and our forces are said to be in excellent condition and their numbers largely increased.

SAD NEWS FROM THE WEST.

MOBILE, October 7.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Tupelo Oct. 7th, says:

The Battle of Corinth was most bloody. Our forces gained repeated successes on Friday and Saturday, occupying the position of the enemy's breastworks; also gained the town.

The enemy held out stubbornly on his left until reinforcements arrived, when, on Sunday they fell upon VanDorn with overwhelming numbers, forcing us to relinquish our position and retreat.

The fight continued almost uninterruptedly during Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The slaughter on both sides is described as unparalleled. One of our Generals writes that Maury's Division, composed of Phizer's, Cabell's and perhaps Moore's brigades will not muster more than one brigade. Cabell's brigade has not more than 450 left. Gen. Martin, of fourth brigade, chiefly Mississippians, was killed. Also Col. Rodgers of Texas, and Col. Wirt Adams of Miss. Gen. Moore reported killed. Gen. Cabell was injured by a fall from his horse.

Ten thousand fresh Federals, from Bolivar, harrassed Maury's division, which was in advance in retrograde movement.

The army is understood to be in the vicinity of Ripley, and perfectly safe.

From Florida—The Yankees at Jacksonville.—AUGUSTA, Oct. 6.—The Savannah papers of this morning contain a dispatch from Baldwin, Fla., dated 4th inst., stating that the Confederates evacuated their batteries near Jacksonville on the approach of the Yankees.—Two gunboats came up to the city—one returned down the river.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 7.—Dispatches from Baldwin, Fla., of the 6th, state that the train went within two miles of Jacksonville, yesterday afternoon.—Our cavalry drove in the Yankee pickets. Two gun-boats opened on the train, but did no damage Eleven hundred Yankees have landed at Jacksonville. Our troops are all gathering.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 2.—A company of Partizans yesterday drove the Yankee pickets at Flat Rock back to Nashville, killing several.

Flat Rock is three miles from Nashville.

A dispatch from Nashville dated the 30th, says the steamer Forlorn Hope was captured a few miles below that place, on Sunday, by the "Rebels."

From New Orleans.

MOBILE, Oct. 3.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser & Register, dated Jackson, 2d inst., says:

Butler has issued an order (No. 76,) requiring all persons in New Orleans, male and female, from 18 years of age and upwards, who sympathize with the Confederates to report themselves by the first of October, with a descriptive list of their property, real and personal.

If they renew their allegiance they are to be recommended for pardon, but if not they will be fined and imprisoned and their property confiscated.

The police of the city are charged with the duty of seeing that every householder enrolls his property in their respective districts.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 4.—The Savannah Republican this morning has a dispatch from Baldwin, Fla., 3rd inst., which says, the enemy attacked our batteries on the St. John's; the engagement lasted an hour and the enemy was repulsed. The enemy numbered 3,000. He has also landed at Mayport Mill; also at Greenville Point in force—marched a mile to the rear of our battery where our boys met them, and an engagement commenced, but we have no particulars.

RICHMOND, Oct. 6.

An official dispatch from Gen. Van Dorn, dated, Headquarters near Corinth, Oct. 3, 3 P. M., says: We have driven the enemy from every position. We are within ¼ of a mile of Corinth. The enemy is huddled together about town, some on our extreme left trying to hold possession. So far all glorious, and our men behaved nobly. Loss I am afraid is heavy. It is nearly night. Lovell's and Price's troops have our thanks.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 3rd, contains a dispatch from Louisville of the 2nd, which says, information just received states that the Federal army is drawn up in line of battle 21 miles distant on Bardstown Road. Heavy skirmishing going on, and a battle anticipated.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 6.

The Hon. A. R. Nelson has come out in a long address to the people of East Tennessee, condemning the recent proclamation of Lincoln and declaring it the most outrageous act of usurpation ever contemplated in Europe or America.

He says: "I shall feel it my duty to encourage the most persevering and determined resistance against the tyrants and usurpers of the Federal administration who have blasted our hopes and are seeking to destroy the last vestige of freedom among us. Let every man who is able to fight, buckle on his armor, and without waiting for the slow process of conscription, at once volunteer to aid in the struggle against the usurper. God will not prosper a man or a government which have heretofore hypocritically pretended to allege that they were for the constitution, but now throws off the mask and sets it at defiance. The address will have great effect in East Tennessee. He will raise a regiment.

DEATH OF CAPT. GLENN.—We record with deep regret the death of Capt. Chalmers Glenn of Rockingham, of the 13th regiment. He fell in the battle of Sharpsburg, and was buried by his comrades on the field, his grave having been dug with their bayonets. Peace to his ashes. A nobler soldier sleeps not in our soil.—*Standard.*

The Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory. Lieut. Col. J. A. deLagnel, so favorably known here while stationed at the Arsenal with the Company of the 2d U. S. Artillery, before the war, and since so distinguished in the Confederate Army, at the Rich Mountain and other battles, has been assigned to the command of the Fayetteville Arsenal, in place of Maj. Booth, deceased, and has arrived and entered upon his duties.—*Fay. Obs.*

Nat. Kerr, youngest son of Judge Kerr, and a private in the Yanceyville Greys, was accidentally shot and instantly killed by one of our own men, in the midst of a recent battle near Manassas. Being in a front line as he raised his head to shoot, a rifle ball from the rear ranks passed through it. He was an estimable and promising young man.

Milton Chronicle.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

New York papers of the 30th ult. contain the particulars of the murder, at Louisville, Ky., on the 29th, of Major General Buil Nelson, by Brigadier General Jeff. C. Davis, of Indiana. It appears that Davis had been deprived of his command by Nelson, and ordered under arrest, but had gone to Cincinnati, and upon laying his case before Gen. Wright had been reinstated. A dispatch from Louisville says:

There are many conflicting accounts of the shooting of Gen. Nelson by Gen. Davis. About a week ago Nelson placed Davis in command of the Home Guard forces of the city. At night Davis reported to Nelson the number of men working on the entrenchments and enrolled for service. Nelson cursed him for not having more. Davis replied that he was a general officer, and demanded the treatment of a gentleman. Nelson, in an insulting manner, ordered him to report at Cincinnati, and told him he would order the Provost Marshal to eject him from the city. This morning Gov. Morton, of Indiana, and General Nelson were standing near the desk in the Galt House, when General Davis approached and requested Gov. Morton to witness a conversation between himself and Gen. Nelson. He demanded of Nelson an apology for the rude treatment he had received last week. Nelson, being a little deaf, asked him to speak louder. Davis again demanded an apology. Nelson denounced him and slapped him in the face. Davis stepped back, clenched his fist, and again demanded an apology. Nelson slapped him in the face, and again denounced him as a coward. Davis turned away, procured a pistol from a friend, and followed Nelson, who was going up stairs. Davis told Nelson to defend himself, immediately thereon firing.

The ball penetrated his left breast, and Gen. Nelson died in about twenty minutes. Gen. Nelson requested to see his old friend, Rev. Mr. Talbot, rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, who was then at the Galt House. Mr. Talbot administered the sacrament according to the forms of his church. The General repeated the service after the minister and refused to talk on any other subject; he regretted that he had not long ago turned his attention to religion.

Another account says:

A few minutes before 9 o'clock General Jefferson C. Davis, of Indiana, met Gen. Nelson in the hall of the Galt House, and attempted to speak to him. Gen. Nelson refused to listen, and turned away. Davis followed him to the other end of the hall, and again addressed him. Nelson now turned to him, saying: "Do you wish to insult me, you cowardly puppy?" and struck him at the same time on the head. Davis did not retaliate on the spot, but made through the crowd of guests until he met an officer of his acquaintance, borrowed a pistol of him, and then pushed to the west door of the hall, where Nelson was conversing with some gentlemen. When within a few feet of him he cocked the revolver and fired instantly. The ball entered Nelson's left breast, inflicting a mortal wound. He managed to walk up stairs to Gen. Buell's room, where he fell on the floor.

Surgical attendance was immediately called, but the General died about thirty minutes after he was shot. He was conscious until three minutes before his death. Among his last words were, "I am murdered."

The New York World, noticing the affair, says:

The deceased was a brave man and a good subordinate General, but he failed to pay any respect to those courtesies, not to say decencies of life, without which ability and bravery are useless in a military leader. He was blasphemous, indecent, and abusive beyond all precedent in his conversation and deportment toward his equals and inferiors in rank. If one-half that is reported of him is true, it is a marvel he was not shot months since. Such a man, no matter what his claims, should not have been permitted to remain in the army a month. He was perpetually violating that most essential of the army regulations which insists on "conduct becoming a gentleman."—Had he been displaced for this cause it would have been worth a victory to our armies in the warning it would have been to the mass of our officers, whose discipline in this respect is very defective.

REVENUE.

The Confederate Congress is considering the best means to adopt to raise money for the support of the Government. Last week the chairman of the Finance Committee reported a bill to the House for this purpose. The following are its principal provisions:

"That on the first day of January 1863, there shall be levied and assessed on each person resident in the Confederate States, for the support of the Government and the defence of the country the following tax, to-wit: One-fifth the value of wheat, corn, rice, rye, oats, potatoes, hemp, flax, peas, beans, barley, hay, wool, rosin, tar, pitch, turpentine, cotton, sugar, molasses, and tobacco, produced by him in those States during the previous calendar year; also one-fifth of the value of the increase for the preceding calendar year of the horses, asses, cattle, sheep and swine; and, also, one-fifth of the profits made in the preceding calendar year by the feeding of swine, sheep, cattle, or mules; also, one-fifth of each person's yearly income for the preceding calendar year, from all sources whatever, except from the sources hereinbefore described, and except from the interest on Confederate bonds, certificates, or Treasury notes: Provided, That said tax so levied and assessed shall be due, and payable on the first day of April, 1863: Provided, further, That foreigners, resident within the Confederate States, shall not be required to pay, except from the aforesaid articles produced by or for them, or from incomes or profits derived from business conducted by them within those States; nor shall any tax be levied upon the products of residents, where the total value of such products, during said year is less than five hundred dollars, nor shall any tax be levied upon the income of residents, where the total value of such income is less than five hundred dollars."

☞ Propably at no other period of the war, has there been so great a number of soldiers absent from their commands, without leave, straggling through the country, as was left behind by the Army of Gen. Lee, on his march from the Rappahannock to Manassas and on his subsequent invasion of Maryland. We have heard that the General himself estimated the number left behind when he crossed the Potomac, at 20,000; and it is stated that since our army has taken position this side of the river, it has been strengthened at least 30,000 by the return of stragglers and furloughed men. The Valley, in the vicinity of Winchester, is said to be full of soldiers, who are either convalescents or who dropped behind their companies on the march towards the Potomac, and hence escaped all the recent battles on Maryland.

ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

The London Times of July 22d says:

"Nothing is so melancholy as forced merriment, and sorrow never wrings the heart more bitterly than when affliction or anxiety is compelled to assume the appearance of rejoicings. There is a play of the old dramatist, John Ford, called the *Broken Heart*, in which the heroine is compelled to go through a solemn dance, although, in the course of it, she is told that her father is dead, that her dearest friend has committed suicide, and that her lover is murdered. She goes through the dance, and drops down dead at its close. Something similar to this must have been the mental torture endured by a large portion of the American public during the festivals and rejoicings which commemorate the 4th of July, the anniversary of the never sufficiently to be praised, and never sufficiently to be violated Declaration of Independence. How flat, stale, and unprofitable must have sounded the conventional eloquence and worn out enthusiasm which celebrated wars and quarrels, the remembrance of which ought to sleep in the graves of those who made them! How jarring the music, how pale the fireworks, how wearisome the processions to mothers and sisters, to wives and daughters, tormented with the well grounded apprehension that in the bloody swamps of Virginia were lying those most dear to them on earth—happy indeed, if dead, but only too probably were lingering out the last remnants of existence under the chilling dews of night, consumed by thirst and fever, in all the agonies that wait on the wounded, abandoned by a retreating and trampled on by a pursuing army! Was there no one to ask whether the cause in which all this blood was shed be indeed the cause of independence; whether the North can really identify the grounds of their present quarrel with that which their ancestors maintained against George III. and his ministers; or whether the parts have not been wholly inverted, or whether the North does not find itself playing the part of the very King whom for eighty years it has held up to the execration of its people as the vilest and most cruel of tyrants?

We know that the North has not succeeded, but can it show any ground to convince us that it deserves success? They cannot submit their cause to be tested by their own principles. Can they point out any other under which their cause will obtain more favor? America has been celebrated and justly, as the first country that ever based its Constitution on the principles of abstract right and justice. The founders of the republic maintained the principle of the inalienable rights of man against proscription and authority. Rebels in their eyes were only men reverting to the first principles of natural justice, and sovereigns lost their right to reign as soon as they ceased to contribute to the happiness of their people. These were the stereotyped doctrines of the 4th of July. To be consistent, the Northern States ought now to denounce them and punish them as treason.

How are the mighty fallen! A year ago the North went forth to conquer, confident in its numbers, in its vast flotilla, in its crushing artillery, and its possession of capital, for the moment, at least, entirely without limit. It went forth to fight for empire, and, as men do who seek to conquer and oppress their fellowmen, it trusted mainly in overbearing might, and rested the merits of its cause on the sharpness of its sword. It invaded on every side a territory scantily peopled, supplied with little wealth, without manufactures, without large cities, cut off from the rest of the world by the vast naval superiority of its antagonist, with nothing to rely on but dauntless courage and resolute endurance. The Southerner was ill-armed, ill-clothed, ill-fed, poorly lodged, and he was encumbered with the most formidable of all hindrances—a slave population of several millions, to whose mercies he had to leave his wife and his child, his homestead and plantation, when he went forth to fight his battle of independence. Wherever they could swim the Northern gunboats penetrated, and, so long as they were accompanied by this flying artillery, which also afforded an easy means of transport for all the wants of an army, the Federals proved irresistible. The time came at last, however, when it was necessary to advance beyond the reach of gunboats, and then, as we in England always predicted, the Federal difficulties began. The Confederates withdrew from before Washington, but the Federals could not follow them, and Gen. Beauregard disappeared from his lines at Corinth, leaving Gen. Halleck quite unable to pursue him. The great army of the West has been reduced to inactivity, but the Army of the East has contrived, by means of marine transport, to place itself on the South east of Richmond, thus interposing that Capital and the whole army of the Confederates between itself and the remainder of the Federal forces. As if this was not enough, Gen. McClellan disposed his men on a piece of ground divided by three rivers, thus giving every facility for the destruction of his army in detail. The catastrophe has came, as might have been expected. Almost surrounded by their enemies, the Confederates moving on shorter lines, had always the opportunity of throwing an overwhelming force on any point which they choose to attack. An advantage once gained was vigorously improved, and after seven days' hard fighting the Federal army is rolled up into a dense mass, the destiny of which everybody expects to be very similar to that which has been prematurely announced After pouring forth blood like water, and fertilizing the fields of Virginia with thousands of corpses, the North finds itself obliged to begin all over again, with credit destroyed, a ruined revenue, a depreciated currency, and an enormous debt. Nay, as if these were not sufficient, a Republic based avowedly on the inalienable right of man to personal liberty, to life, and to the pursuit of happiness, and on the principle that Governments are formed for the purpose of establishing these rights, begins to talk of levying thirty-thousand men by conscription.

Will nothing arrest this frantic and suicidal rage? Is there no one from whom the American people will listen to the words of truth and soberness? We know that counsels of moderation, ever distasteful in themselves, are doubly distasteful when coming from us; but we can scarcely believe that the infatuated multitude will remain as blind to the teaching of facts as they have hitherto been deaf to the voice of well meant expostulation. What proof do they yet require that they are embarked on a fatal and ruinous cause? Their wealth is turned into poverty, their peace into discord their prosperity into wretchedness; the power in which they gloried is effaced; society is torn in pieces by the hands of its own members; law is trampled under foot, and the country is fast falling into anarchy, the only refuge from which is despotism. We do not scruple to say that we shall rejoice if the worst anticipation be realized— not from any ill will to the North but because we see in the failure of its efforts to subjugate the Southern States the only prospect—we had almost said the only possibility of peace,

There is something pathetic, when compared with the language to which we have been accustomed, in the extreme thankfulness with which New York hails the escape of the army from absolute perdition. We hear no more of "strategic movements," of bets that McClellan would be in Richmond in a week. Truth and nature have at last found utterance, and the language of empty swagger and wilful falsehood is thrown aside. "Could the army once make a stand, be permitted a brief interval of rest and time to throw up entrenchments, under the protection of the gunboats, on the James river, all would be well. On Wednesday and Thursday there was no fighting. We cannot exaggerate the importance of this fact, nor exult too much over it; it is the salvation of the army; therefore, though we have, perhaps, lost men by thousands and guns by hundreds, we announce the news with gladness."—We earnestly hope that this soberness of tone and humbleness of expectation is an indication of the first step in a change of public opinion which may induce the North to shake off the sanguinary dream of conquest and empire and return to a due estimation of its own interests, and the rights of those whom it has been its futile ambition to trample under foot."

SALT BILL PASSED BY THE VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

In the House of Delegates of Virginia, on Friday, the following bill to secure a supply of Salt for the people of that Commonwealth was adopted by a vote of ayes 66 to noes 29. We think this bill will effectually put a stop to the work of the extortioners in salt in Virginia:

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the Governor of this Commonwealth, by and with the advice and consent of the committee of advice, hereinafter directed to be constituted, may adopt every such measure and do every such act as in his judgment may be necessary and proper to be done, in order to secure the possession, production, or distribution to convenient places, of such quantity of salt as will in his judgment be sufficient to supply the people of this Commonwealth; and to that end may, with the advice and consent aforesaid, bind the faith of the Commonwealth for the performance of such contracts and engagements as he may determine to be necessary and proper, and may exercise full authority and control over the property and franchises of any person, firm, or company in this Commonwealth, whenever he shall judge it to be necessary and proper to exercise the same in order to secure the possession, production, or distribution of the quantity of salt aforesaid.

2. If, in the opinion of the Governor, in order to obtain a speedy and sufficient supply of salt, it shall be expedient to do so, he may, by and with the advice and consent of the said committee of advice, seize, take possession of, and hold and exercise full authority and control over the property, real and personal, of any person, firm, or company, and any engines, machinery, or fixtures, and other property or thing necessary for the production of salt, in this Commonwealth, whenever he shall judge it to be necessary to exercise the power hereby conferred, in order to secure the production and distribution of the quantity of salt aforesaid.

3. If, by the exercise of the power conferred by the second section of this act, any property should be taken, in relation to which there may be existing contracts with the Confederate States, or any of the States of the Confederate States, the same shall be respected, and the supply of salt or salt water so contracted for shall be furnished.

4. The Governor may, with the advice and consent aforesaid, take control of any railroad or canal in this State, if necessary for the transportation of salt for distribution, or for the transportation of fuel or other thing necessary for the production of salt; but the power conferred by this section shall not be so exercised as to interfere with the transportation of troops, munitions of war, and any supplies by the Confederate Government.

5. The Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, designate places in the Commonwealth from which the sale and distribution of such salt may be made to citizens of this Commonwealth, and prescribe rules and regulations for the sale of the same, and the prices at which it shall be sold When such prices shall be so prescribed and published for two weeks in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, the sale at any higher price than the price so prescribed shall be a misdemeanor, and the sale of each bushel thereof, at a rate higher than the price so prescribed, shall be a separate offence.—Any violation of the rules and regulations so prescribed shall be a misdemeanor. Upon conviction of any person under this act he shall pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than two thousand dollars.

6. If the Governor shall find it necessary to employ agents to receive money for the sales of salt, he shall require them to give bond, with such penalty as the Governor may require, with good security, to be approved by the Governor, payable to the Commonwealth, with condition to pay all money received from the sale of salt into the Treasury to the credit of the Commonwealth, at the end of each month.

7. The sum of $500,000 is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of the Treasury upon warrants to be issued by the auditor of public accounts, upon the orders of the Governor in writing, to be given only in payment of liabilities incurred for the purposes of this act.

8. The committee of advice hereinbefore referred to shall be composed of two Senators, to be chosen by the Senate, and three members of the House of Delegates, to be chosen by the House of Delegates, who shall be paid all expenses incurred in the performance of their duties; and said committee are empowered to sit during the recess of the General Assembly or after its adjournment.

9. For the use of any of the property, real or personal, belonging to any person, firm, or company owning or possessing the sources of salt water which may be occupied, possessed, or controlled by the Governor, said committee of advice shall assess reasonable compensation, which shall be paid on the written order of the Governor, whenever the said compensation shall be accepted by the party entitled to receive the same. Any party not satisfied with such assessment may appeal to the General Assembly for such new assessment as may be just and reasonable.

10. This act shall be in force from its passage.

SMALL POX SPREAD FAR AND WIDE —LOOK OUT!

We have before us a letter from Mr. Andrew J. Berry, of Newnan, which states that Mr John Hannah and family, of Merriwether county have all had the small pox for the last four weeks. Mr. Hannah died of it some ten days ago. The remainder of the family are convalescent.

Two soldiers of that neighborhood, John McDaniel and Wm. Owen, spent Sunday at Mr. Hannah's house when Mr. H. was at his worst, just before his death. Tuesday following they started to Virginia to join their company.—They got as far as Staunton, where McDaniel was too sick to go any further. He went into a hospital, and Owen went to wait on him, where he soon broke out with the small pox.—As soon as McDaniel was well enough to travel, he was sent back home, and Owen along with him. Soon after leaving Staunton Owen was taken sick on the cars, and in a short time broke out. They both however, traveled on, via Knoxville, Atlanta and Newman, leaving the train six miles below there on the 16th inst. They were aiming to go to Luthersville Merriwether county, but the guard took them in charge and carried them to Mrs. Hannah's house, to be kept until they are entirely recovered.

Their trip from Staunton was on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and also part of the 16th inst., and everybody on the cars with them on those days is also liable to take the small-pox.

Such is the substance of Mr. Berry's letter. He concludes as follows:

"There can be no doubt of its being small pox; for Mr. H P Arnold's negroes contracted the disease at Hannah's, and all the physicians say it is genuine."

Will the people now come in and be vaccinated?—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

THE GREAT ROCK FIGHT.

We refered yesterday [says the Savannah Republican] to the fact that a North Carolina regiment, having exhausted their ammunition in one of the late battles, took to pelting the Yankees with stones, and actually hold them at bay until a Louisiana regiment came to their relief. The Richmond Examiner corroborates the statement, and gives the result of the fight as follows:

Two gentlemen who, since the battle of the 30th ult., have been engaged in burying the dead on the plains of Manassas, arrived at Gordonsville yesterday. They report that near a rocky cut in the railroad which runs through the battle field, they counted seventy Yankees who had been killed with pieces of rock. The rocks, clotted with blood, lay near in many cases, upon the inanimate forms of the Yankee soldiers. This account corroborates the story which we had previously heard of a regiment of our men, during the battle of the 30th, after having exhausted their ammunition, assailed their adversaries with stones and pieces of rock.

The Partizans in N. C.—The Petersburg Express, of Monday, learns from a source, entirely reliable that Capt. Taylor's company of Partizan Rangers, Perebee's regiment, attacked the enemy in their encampment in Camden county, N. C on Tuesday last with fine effect. Capt. Taylor's company numbered only 67, but seizing a favorable opportunity, (dawn of day,) they dashed in with a most unearthly yell, startling the Federals from their slumbers, and driving them through and out of their encampment, before many of the rascals had time to comprehend fully the nature of the attack. We killed 3, wounded 7, took 11 prisoners, 100 stand of arms, 1 brass six pounder, 2 barrels of sugar, 3 bags of coffee, sundry other articles, and burned the camp equippage, etc. The enemy is supposed to have numbered about 300; but they ran so fast that the gallant rangers could not ascertain with accuracy their force. We brought off all the arms and provisions captured, and paroled the prisoners. Capt. Taylor lost not a man, and had but one wounded, and he slightly.

We are gratified to hear that all Eastern Carolina is now thoroughly aroused Every man under 70 is in the saddle, and a solemn vow has been registered that the invader shall find no rest until the last vandal foe has been driven from that soil sacred to liberty only.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

A Marylander who has reached here from from Washington, says that Lincoln rides between Washington and his present quarters at the Soldier's Home, surrounded by his body guard of forty cavalry. For the last two weeks two gun boats have been lying at the Navy yard constantly fired up, and ready for exigencies.

It is said that Seward asked Lincoln, after Pope's return to Washington, how many men the Confederates had in the field, and that Lincoln replied "I don't know; but we have had seven hundred thousand, and as our Generals have declared that they have always been beaten by double their numbers, they must have a million and a half!" To which Seward replied "hem."

The draft is still held over Maryland, although Stanton has publicly stated that they wanted no more recruits from that State, giving for a reason that they have enough rebels in the Northern army already.

The Marylanders, for no cause alledged, are taken from their beds and home and dragged to prison. When the Confederate army effected a crossing, the Marylanders were wild with enthusiasm. The Yanks doubled the guards upon all the roads. A sentinel was found at every town. Travel was entirely interrupted, and nearly all the young men that started were captured, and are now lying in the old Capitol.

When the Confederates crossed the Potomac a large force, (40 to 50,000,) mostly raw recruits, started from Philadelphia towards Fredericksburg with the view of passing on to Richmond, but they were recalled immediately, from an apprehension that they might be needed to defend Washington.

There are eight or nine forts stretching from the Potomac, at Washington City, to Beltsville in Maryland, 13 miles distant The Yankee forces are still throwing up dirt all around the city.—*Enquirer.*

West Pointers in the Two Armies.—From a list of the West Point graduates who are officers in the armies of the United States and Confederate States, it appears that there are in the U. S. army, Major Generals, 17, Brigadier Generals, 5, (besides A. S. Johnston, killed at Shiloh;) Major-Generals 18; Brigadier Generals, 41. From this list, which ends with 1848, it appears that we have 64 Generals from West Point in our army, while the U. S. have but 41. It was no idle or unmeaning boast of President Davis that he had the choice of the officers of the old army.

Every exertion is now being made to complete the defences of Charleston, S. C., and render the city—one fourth of the slave population of several Districts of the State—and the and the work is being rapidly pushed forward.

DIED:

In this place, on the 4th inst., of Dyptheria, ELLEN, daughter of Henry E. and Theresa Mainung, in the 6th year of her age.

PRESIDENT DAVIS' MESSAGE IN ENGLAND.

The message of President Davis to Congress had reached England, and was variously commented on by the press. The London Times in an editorial on the message, says:

"We cannot deny him the credit of being as moderate in prosperity as he has shown himself bold, determined and unyielding in adversity."

It then adds:

"We read with much pleasure the measured and statesman-like language in which the Southern President pays a well earned tribute to the gallantry and good conduct of his troops, deplores the desolating war, and expresses confidence of the final triumph of the desperate struggle against despotic usurpation."

After pointing to the horrors which may be expected from President Davis' threatened retaliatory measures, to the exigencies which require an extension of the conscription, and to the dangers which the South run if they fail to conciliate the Indians of their frontier, the Times' article concludes as follows:

"Yet in such a situation they are able to speak and act with moderation and dignity. In the midst of reverses they can look forward with confidence to success. In the midst of success they can contemplate and look forward to the possibility of loss and failure. Such men would seem worthy of a better destiny than to be dragged at the chariot wheels of a conquering democracy, and live under a perpetual reign of terror."

The London Daily News, the abolition organ, in reviewing the message says, that President Davis has attempted to present a character of moderation and dignity, but the fierce and vindictive spirit that breaks through his habitual calmness and reserve, is significant proof of his exasperated temper, if not also of the desperate prospects of the Southern government. It denounces the savage policy which Davis inaugurates, and the atrocious measures which he recommends to Congress, and says that the treatment threatened to the officers of troops incongruously composed, causes not only every instinct of humanity and every sentiment of justice to revolt at it, but it is an outrage against civilization itself.

Thomas Carlyle, in a speech on intervention, made the following characteristic utterance with reference to the American war: "It is the dirtiest chimney that's been afire this century, and the best way is to let it burn itself out."

IMPROVING THE HOSPITALS.

The Senate on yesterday, adopted a bill for better providing for the sick and wounded of the army in the Hospitals. The bill was accompanied by an interesting report of Mr. Simms, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Committee on Hospitals, which will be found in another column.

The report fully exonerates the Surgeons in charge of the Hospitals of Petersburg and Richmond for any discomforts suffered by the sick. These are due to other causes, to the removal of which the bill judiciously addresses itself. It provides for an increase of the commutation of rations, for sick soldiers, to one dollar, to be paid into the Hospital fund. This will enable the directors to buy food suitable for the sick soldier. It provides for a better supply of nurses; of whom there are to be two matrons-in-chief, with two assistants; and two matrons for each ward. Also, for as many suits of underclothing and pants for the patients as there are beds in a hospital. Also, for the collection together of the soldiers of each State, so far as practicable, the hospitals to be designated accordingly. Also, for facilitating the collection of the pay due to sick soldiers. Also, for promoting their comfort during transportation; requiring cars to be reserved, and assistance provided in obtaining tickets, seats, &c.

This bill strikes at the real evils which have added to the discomforts of our sick soldiers. It has been customary to lay everything upon the Surgeons. Now that the true causes have been diligently probed and discovered, we are gratified that the Senate, by a unanimous vote, has prepared the corrective. Nothing now remains but the sanction of the House to earn the gratitude of the soldiers and the blessings of their distant families.

That it may be seen how vast a number are interested in the humane objects of Mr. Simms' bill, we will state from the report, that since the commencement of the war 99,508 soldiers have been admitted into the Richmond Hospitals, and 11,170 in those of Petersburg. The number at present in the Hospitals are 10,720 here, and 1,892 in Petersburg.

Rich. Enquirer, 26th.

PRESSURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

The weight of the atmosphere is nearly 15 lbs. over every square inch, so that if we could entirely squeeze out the air between our two hands, they would cling together with a force equal to the pressure of double this weight, because the air would press upon both hands; and if we could contrive to suck or squeeze out the air between one hand and the wall, the hand would stick fast to the wall, being pressed to it with the weight of above two hundred pounds, nearly fifteen pounds on every square inch of the hand! Now, by a late most curious discovery of Sir Everard Home, the distinguished anatomist, it is found that is the very process by which flies and other insects of a similar description are enabled to walk up perpendicular surfaces, however smooth as the sides of walls and panes of glass windows; to walk as easily along the ceiling of a room with their bodies downward and their feet overhead. Their feet, when examined by a microscope, are found to have flat skin or flaps, like the feet of web footed animals, as ducks or geese; and they have, by means of strong folds, the power of drawing the flap close down upon the glass or wall the fly walks on, and thus squeezing out the air completely, so as to make a vacuum between the foot and the glass or wall.—The consequence of this is, that the air presses the foot on the wall with a very considerable force compared to the weight of the fly; for if its feet are to its body in the same proportion as ours are to our bodies, since we could support by a single hand on the ceiling of the room (provided it made a vacuum) more than our whole weight, nearly a weight of over two hundred pounds, the fly can easily move on four feet, in the same manner by help of the vacuum made under its feet. And it has likewise been found that some of the large sea animals are, by the same construction enabled to climb the perpendicular and smooth surfaces of the ice hills among which they live. Some kind of lizards have the same power of climbing and of creeping with their bodies downward along the ceiling of the room and the means by which they are enabled to do so are the same. And in the large feet of these animals the contrivance is easily observed, of the toes and muscles, by which the skin of the foot is pinned down, and their air excluded in the act of walking or climbing, but it is the very same, only upon a larger scale, with the mechanism of a fly's or butterfly's foot; and both operations, the climbing of the seahorse on the ice, and the creeping of a fly on the window or the ceiling, are performed exactly by the same power, the weight of the atmosphere, which causes the quicksilver to stand in the weather glass, the wind to whistle through a keyhole, and the piston to descend in an old steam-engine.

THE TAX BRINGING THE WAR HOME TO THEM.

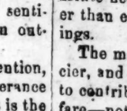
The war Tax is making the people of the North feel they are at war and paying heavily for it. The Fall River (Mass.) News says September has ushered in a strange political economic dispensation for the "American people." It says:

The excise law went into operation yesterday September 1st It marks a novel era in our national history. Hitherto, the war which we have been waging for the Union has been with many only a brilliant sentiment, an ideal fancy, or more practically, a grand arena for the marshaling and display of military power.—Thousands indeed have paid a heavy price in blood and life; other thousands have been compelled to offer at the shrine of devastating war the oblation of scalding tears, and heart aches, but the masses of the people have been exempted from the burdens. They have bought, and sold and toiled, and got gains as usual—Henceforward the ideal must give place to the practical and the inevitable. Everybody will feel the cold touch of the iron fingers of war in the future. We have been indulging in an expensive luxury, and as the pay day has at last come around few will be able to escape the claims. The demand will be presented in every conceivable form. None are too rich and none are too poor to escape the burden,—The humble laborer with no stocks, and with only half a taxable income, will be compelled to contribute from his poverty. The enhanced prices of all the luxuries, and many of the absolute necessaries of life, will swallow up faster than ever before his hard and limited earnings.

The manufacturer, the merchant, the financier, and salaried officials, will be called upon to contribute of their profits for the public welfare—not indeed in proportion to their ability. This is impossible under any existing system of Government. Power always resides with wealth, and wealth is selfish in its alms, and the power which it creates will be used now as it always was before in similar instances, in transferring the costs of the war to those classes of the people who have no means of escaping the dilemma. Patriotism is a word extensively mouthed, but its reality is far oftner found among the ranks of the poor than in the circles of stock jobbers and contractors. The law which went into effect yesterday requires the taking out of licenses by numerous classes of tradesmen. It imposes taxes upon manufactured articles, upon all brewed since the first of August last, it levies a specific toll on carriages pleasure boats, slaughtered animals, and an *ad valorem* duty on interest on railroad bonds, dividends, official salaries, and receipts for advertisements; it levies a tax on incomes above $600, and upon all legacies, &c., and it requires a stamp duty from medicine and perfumery manufacturers. The operation of the section requiring stamp on notes, checks, contracts, charter parties, and business papers generally, is suspended until the first of October. All this is new so unexpected, and apart many from its accustomed channels, create the necessity in some instances of rigid economy; bear hard, possibly, for some time, upon some mercantile and industrial interests; but the people, who now accept it as a stern necessity, will get used to it, and after a time, when our national integrity shall have been established, they will look upon the price of the great blessing as altogether inconsequential.

New Advertisements.

For Rent or Sale!



THE SUBSCRIBER wishing to leave Salem, is anxious to sell or rent the House and Lot upon which she resides, adjoining the premises of T. J. Beiler, Esq. She will also sell one handsome Mahogany China Press, Chairs, three Bedsteads, one Feather-bed, two dozen Knives and Forks—nearly new, one dozen Large Glass Goblets, Wine Glasses, Plates, and other Household and Kitchen Furniture.

If not applied to previously, the above named articles will be exposed to public sale on the 29th instant.

M. E. PHILLIPS.

Salem, Oct. 2. 23tf.

Public Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishing to remove offers for sale on the 25th inst., the following property:

About 100 Acres of Land, and improvements. Also two Tobacco Screws, and other implements used in manufacturing tobacco; one Wheat Fan; one Crosscut Saw; some Farming Tools, and other things not necessary to mention.

Conditions made known on day of sale.

ANDREW WHITE.

Forsyth Co., N. C., Oct. 9, 1862. 2t-pd.

Notice.

HAVING disposed of my property in this place, and desiring to remove to the Western part of the State, it becomes necessary to close up my business. All persons indebted to me are expected to make payment without delay; and those having accounts against me are requested to present them.

R. L. PATTERSON.

Salem, Oct. 10, 1862.

Notice.

I HAVE 25 Sacks of Salt, which I will dispose of for wheat or cash.

R. L. PATTERSON.

Salem, Oct. 10, 1862.

Notice.

THE parties who subscribed to the High Point, Salem and Germanton Rail Road, are notified to meet at the Court House, at 1 o'clock on Saturday the 18th inst. A full attendance is desired.

By order of

FRANCIS FRIES, Pres't.

Salem, Oct. 10, 1862. 2t.

Found.

ON Thursday last, on the Cucumber Road, between South Fork Creek and Henry Clinard's, a silver pencil with a gold pen.

The owner can have the articles by calling at this office, describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.

Salem, Oct. 3, 1862.

LOST!

ON the morning of the 12th inst., between Mr. Shepperd's and Salem, a small leather pocket book, containing $8 00 in bills. The finder will confer a special favor by leaving the book and contents at this office, and learn further particulars.

Administrator's Sale.

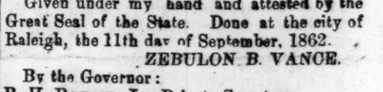
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to me by the County Court of Forsyth, at September Term, 1862, on the estate of Capt. Jesse W. Atwood, dec'd, I will proceed to sell at his late residence, on Thursday the 16th of October next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of Six Months, the following property of said deceased, to wit: All the *Household and Kitchen Furniture*, a good lot of *Farming Utensils, one Horse*, one Superior *Gold Watch*, a very good selection of *Useful Books*, a *Two Horse Wagon and Harness*, one *Four Horse Wagon*, one *Buggy and Harness*, and many other articles.

C. L. BANNER, Adm.

Sept. 27th, 1862. 23—2w.

Valuable Land AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of George Walls, deceased, will sell at public auction, at his late residence in Forsyth County, about 4 miles North of Winston, **on the 17th of October next,** the tract of land on which he resided at his death, containing about 145 ACRES, about 100 of which is WOODLAND, and on which there is an excellent Meadow,—a good Dwelling and other houses,—also TWO NEGROES—a quantity of Brandy, several stacks of fine HAY, one Colt and other articles too numerous to mention.



A credit of six months will be given and bond and approved security will be required from the purchaser.

SAMUEL WALLS, CHARLES TEAGUE. } Ex'rs.

Sept. 16, 1862. 21-ts

A PROCLAMATION

By Z. B. Vance, Governor of N. Carolina.

WHEREAS, information has reached me that certain persons, unmindful of the calls of patriotism, and forgetful of the duties of good citizens, are using their influence to prevent obedience to the law of Congress known as the Conscript Law, and that others are attempting to organize an open resistence to its execution; and whereas, such conduct being not only in direct violation of law, but also detrimental, in the highest degree, to the cause of our country, it becomes my sacred duty to prevent and repress the same by all the means in my power.

Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, warning all such persons to desist from such unpatriotic and criminal conduct, earnestly hoping that all who are disinclined to defend their homes themselves, either by reason or age, infirmity or cowardice, will cease to dissuade those who are willing; and notifying all persons positively contemplating an armed resistance to the law, if there really be any such misguided and evil-disposed persons in our midst, that they will commit the crime of treason, according to the Constitution, and must not expect to escape its penalties. Whilst thousands upon thousands of our best and bravest have cheerfully obeyed the law, and by their patriotic valor have driven the enemy back to the Potomac, it would be an intolerable outrage upon them to permit others to evade the law, or worse still, resist it by open violence. Let no one, therefore, be deceived, the law will be enforced; and I appeal to all loyal and patriotic citizens to sustain those who are charged with its execution.

Given under my hand and attested by the Great Seal of the State. Done at the city of Raleigh, the 11th day of September, 1862.

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

By the Governor:

R. H. Battle, Jr., Private Secretary.

☞ All papers in the State please copy.

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1862.

David C. Perrell and others vs Philip Perrell and others. } Petition to sell slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case, Philip Perrell and Franklin Phillips and wife Polly, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., for the aforesaid defendants to be and appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Davidson at the Court-house in Lexington, on the second Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the prayer of the petitioners will be granted and an order of sale made to sell the slaves according to law.

Witness, J. K. Perryman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Lexington, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1862.

J. K. PERRYMAN, Clerk.

20-6w-pr.adv. $5

FLOUR, BACON, LARD, HARD-SOAP, and FLAX-SEED

WANTED, and the highest market price paid by

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 14, 1862.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A.D. 1861.

A. S. Voss, Adm. of Wm. Voss, dec'd vs. Thomas Voss. } Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Voss is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, John Blackburn, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Winston, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1861.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

June 20 1862. 6w-pr.adv.-$5

PARISH & WADDILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VA.,

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES, SOAPS,

PERFUMERY, &c.,

C. PARISH. Fly4.3m M. WADDILL

CASTOR OIL, for sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

To Gas Consumers.

IN consequence of the great advance upon all articles used in the manufacture of gas, we cannot furnish it, after the 1st of October, for less than Ten Dollars per thousand feet, and may not be able to furnish it at all.

F. & H. FRIES.

Sept. 10, 1862. 20-3w

$100 REWARD!

STOLEN from the subscriber's Stable near Lewisville, Forsyth county, N. C., on the night of the 17th instant, a small red heavy-built bay horse, with black legs, mane and tail. No particular marks recollected, except some white saddle-marks. Said horse is 11 or 12 years old, his gait a short pace and trot.

A person was seen lurking about in the neighborhood, supposed to be the thief, and answers the following description: about 21 or 22 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, good countenance, light brown hair, stoutly built, and about 5 feet 8 inches high. He wore a brownish frock coat, black pants, new boots, black silk neck-tie, a gray flannel shirt, and a gray hat. He carried a red carpet bag made out of a fire-place rug, with the fringe on, and tied with strings, and the handles made of coach-maker's braid.

A reward of $75 will be given for the arrest, confinement and conviction of the thief; and, $25 for the safe delivery of the horse.

JAMES S. PLEDGER.

Lewisville, Forsyth Co., July 18, 1862. [12.4t

Wheat Wanted!

3,000 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the subscriber, (for home consumption, and not for speculation,) for which the highest market price will be paid. J. N. BLUM.

Salem Mill, July 4, 1862, 10–tf.

General Hospital, No. 24,
(LATE MOORE HOSPITAL,)

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 23. 1862.

HAVING received many letters from wounded North Carolina soldiers, who were discharged from this hospital, asking an extension of leave of absence, I think it proper to state, that patients, after leaving the hospital on furlough, pass entirely from its jurisdiction, and that it is the duty of the soldier at the expiration of the time for which leave of absence was granted, to report to the Captain of his company, either in person or by a Surgeon's certificate. The latter should be given on oath before a Magistrate.

O. F. MANSON.
Surgeon in charge.

August 28, 1862.

☞ N. C. papers will please copy and forward account to this Hospital.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 $2-3m-pd

NOTICE.—All parties who have been purchasing Guns for the Confederate States by authority from Maj. W. S. Ashe, will cease their purchases on and after the 1st of September next, and as soon as possible thereafter, will send their accounts to the undersigned at Wilmington, N.C.

All arms in their possession will be boxed and directed to me at this place—notifying me of their shipment and sending R. R. Receipt for the same—taking care to put their names on the outside of the box. All orders on Maj. Ashe or myself must be presented for payment. L. H. DeROSSET.

Ord. A'gt C. S. A.

☞ Papers in the State will copy twice and send bill for this and the other advertisement to me immediately.

August, 1862. 18:2w.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1862.

Mrs. Eliza Bolds,	Mrs. Reb'a A. Jones.
Franklin Cooper,	Eliza S. Long,
John Campbell,	E. H. McClanahan
Jesse Coofer	Isaac Morris,
Richard Ferguson,	Miss Jos. Newkirk,
Martin Hensdale,	Mrs. E. A. Palmer,
M. T. Hopinshall, 3	R. B. Smith,
Franklin Halin,	M. Spragins,
Mrs. Jane Haley,	Mrs. E. Teague,
Caleb Idol,	Major Tim. H. Wil
Miss Annie Johnson.	liams.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., October 1st, 1862.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	O B Ogburn, S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Robt Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reedy & M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, J W Phillips, C J Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Cleve, John Benson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, P M Marshall, Michael Reed
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Rock, A [illegible] Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke Andrew Berke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetzer, G H Reneger,
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perrill, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flant, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad, Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Neal, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	F Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Boliack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Bally, Henry Reedy.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Rock, A. Sink, (the other from David-son.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district.

W. ALSPAUGH,
C. B. S. C. S.

april 25–52–tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of LAUGENOUR & STOLTZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned having contracted for all claims due said firm and undertaken to wind up all the business, hereby requests all persons indebted to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims to come forward and present them immediately. L. C. LAUGENOUR.

Lewisville, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862. 30-6wdd

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4 pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4 "
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4 "
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4 "
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4 "
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4 "
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4 "
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4 "
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32 "
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8 "
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4 "
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4 "
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4 "
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4 "
" 15.	The Soldier,	8 "
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16 "
" 17.	The New Year,	4 "
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8 "
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4 "
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4 "
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8 "
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4 "
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16 "
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8 "
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8 "
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4 "
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4 "
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or, How a Soldier was Saved,	4 "
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4 "
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8 "
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4 "
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8 "
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4 "
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4 "
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar. Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.

Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly sold in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860, 50–tf.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in almost lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALE.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PAINTS, PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
ure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnil ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Salem Drug Store.

VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.

July 1, 1862. A. T. ZEVELY.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized as much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $16. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for; is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49–tf

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin

TO A

Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUBET & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22–m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be rejected and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

S. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 26th, 1862. 46-3m

Census of North Carolina, 1861

COUNTIES.	WHITE.	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,833	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,555	504	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	0166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10 103	109	2131	12448
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	5,795	1283	6190	16373
Cumberland	9,561	578	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6 001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	674	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,226	152	3947	7825
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8 981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,662	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5 241	6	221	5568
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3419	5736
Lenoir	4,903	127	3131	10311
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11828
New Hanover	10,647	766	10373	21715
Northampton	5,312	656	6818	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5105	16949
Pasquotank	4473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,227	392	3569	7248
Person	5.798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7 480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10 522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,547	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,303	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	14202
Wake	16.470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3 596	295	2465	6 57
Watauga	4 771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8.721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9.110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8 229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters. . . . . 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 60 cents.
Daily 70 cents per quarter.

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THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	62 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratification.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 8
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clak Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day o October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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